



## Inspection Report

Wild Wilderness Inc.  
20923 Safari Road  
Gentry, AR 72734

Customer ID: **31951**

Certificate: **71-C-0151**

Site: 001

WILD WILDERNESS INC.

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jan-27-2014

### 2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT DIRECT NCI

#### ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

\*\*\*\*\*There was an adult Spider monkey that had lost tissue on the digits of the back feet. There was a cream colored elongated cylindrical structure exposed at the tip of the toes on digits two and three of the right foot which appeared to be bone. The area exposed was approximately one quarter inch in length. The tissue proximal to the exposed bone was dark red and crusty. The tissue proximal to this was rounded and appeared swollen. The distal one and one-half inches of digit four of the right foot was dark and crusty. There was a stricture at the proximal end of this tissue. The tissue proximal to this stricture was dark red and crusty. The tissue proximal to this was rounded and appeared swollen. The tip of the fifth digit of the right foot was red and surrounding tissue was crusty. The ends of all digits on the other foot were reddened and/or crusty. The animal was under treatment for lesions on the front digits. An examination by the attending veterinarian on January 14, 2014, indicates that three toes have been lost and there was necrotic tissue on half of the remaining digits. The licensee was advised to continue treatment with amoxicillin, Convenia, and ibuprofen for pain. The next examination on January 18, 2014, indicates that good granulation forming over distal ends of digits. The licensee was advised to continue therapy. The next examination by a veterinarian on January 19, 2014, indicates the more granulation filling in over distal digits and to continue medications. There are no records to indicate that the licensee has observed the condition of this animal since the last examination by the attending veterinarian. The condition of the digits of this animal has continued to deteriorate.

\*\*\*\*\*There was an adult male Hamadryas baboon with a lesion on the ventral portion of the scrotum. There was a diamond shaped area approximately two inches tall by one inch wide. This area comprised about one-quarter of the scrotum. It appeared that the top layer of skin was missing. There was no hair on this area and about one-quarter of the lesion was discolored (black). There was reddened tissue on the lower one-third of the lesion.

\*\*\*\*\*There was an adult male Western baboon with a lesion on the middle finger of the right hand. The lesion was approximately the size of a dime and was located on the palmar side of the tip of the finger. The area was reddened. This animal was on treatment for a lesion on its tail.

\*\*\*\*\*There was an adult male Rhesus macaque that was not using its right arm when it walked. The non-

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human primate kept the arm tucked in close to the body and did not move the arm while it was observed.

Injuries that are not treated are painful and can lead to prolonged suffering, infection, and other veterinary care health problems.

The licensee must have these animals examined by a veterinarian by 5:00 p.m on January 28, 2014, to obtain accurate diagnoses and appropriate treatment plans for the issues cited above. The outcome of this consultation must be provided to the inspector upon request. This documentation should include the veterinary diagnosis, all diagnostic tests and the outcome of those tests that were performed by the veterinarian, any medications prescribed along with the dosing instructions, and entries on a log and/or calendar and/or animal health record that list when the medication is administered to the animals.

There should also be an entry at the end of the treatment to document the health status and condition of each animal at that point, to indicate a time frame to address current issues that require further veterinary treatment, and the need for follow-up and any further veterinary care prescribed.

### 2.40 (b) (3) REPEAT DIRECT NCI

#### ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

\*\*\*\*\*There were multiple animals within the facility with veterinary care problems. A Spider monkey was losing tissue on its back feet since the last veterinary examination. A Rhesus macaque was not using or moving its right front limb. A Western baboon had a reddened lesion on the tip of its right hand. There was a Hamadryas baboon with a scrotal lesion. All animals must be observed daily for problems of animal health. These problems must be frequently and directly communicated to a licensed veterinarian for diagnosis and treatment to best provide for their health and well-being.

### 2.131 (e) REPEAT DIRECT NCI

#### HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

\*\*\*\*\*There were twenty non-human primates (twelve baboons, nine macaques) housed in climatic conditions that were detrimental to their health. The animals are housed in a barn that has access to the outside. The floor of the sheltered part (the barn) is concrete. The exterior wall is composed of concrete blocks. The interior enclosures are constructed out of metal posts and chain link fencing. There are two horizontal metal bars in most of the enclosures that are elevated approximately three and four feet off the ground. Most of the enclosures have one metal resting platform at the junction of the higher bar and the side of the enclosure. There were no shelters in the indoor portion. There was no surface other than the concrete floor and metal bars platform for the animals to rest and/or sleep. The outdoor ambient temperature was 20 degrees F. The ambient temperature of the sheltered portion of the barn was 46.6 degrees F. The temperature of the surface of the top metal bar was 48 degrees F. The temperature of the surface of the lower metal bar was 42 degrees F. The temperature of the surface of the concrete floor was 43 degrees F. The temperature of the surface of the concrete block wall was 37 degrees F. There was an older female baboon that stayed crouched and tightly huddled on the top bar resting surface during the inspection. Several of the other non-human primates crouched and huddled on the floor in the corner of the enclosures. Many of these animals had previously lost the distal portions of their tails and are currently under treatment. Another animal housed in the barn had lost the tips of several fingers while

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housed in the barn. No animal shall be subjected to any combination of temperature and time that is detrimental to its health while taking into consideration species, age, and overall health status. All enclosures that house non-human primates must be maintained at a temperature at which the health of the animals are not affected.

### 3.125 (a)

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

\*\*\*\*\* The flooring in the red fox enclosure containing three foxes consisted of chain link fencing and presents a limb injury hazard to the foxes. This enclosure was approximately 20 feet by 20 feet by 16 feet with a second level. There were three ramps that allowed access to the second level. Scattered throughout the enclosure on both levels were approximately 10 mats that were approximately 6 inches by 4 feet long. These mats and ramps were the only walking surfaces for the foxes because the bottom surface of the enclosure on both levels consisted of chain link fencing. The lower level flooring was 4 to 6 inches off the ground. The flooring on both levels presents a limb injury hazard to the foxes. The flooring must be repaired to protect the animals from injury and to contain them securely.  
To be corrected by: February 28, 2014.

This was a focused inspection on the drive-through portion of the facility and the non-human primates.

An exit interview was conducted with facility representatives.

The non-human primate environmental enhancement plan, nondomestic felid diet plan, and the big cat enclosure fencing are under review.

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